Specification:

Page 6, list at the bottom of the page under the heading "DESCRIPTION OF REFERENCE NUMERALS" continuing to the next page, replace with the following list,

1. Eyeglass Frame or Frame
2. Lower Reflector Frame
3. Lower Reflector
4. Upper Reflector Frame
5. Upper Reflector
6. Reflector Assembly Mounting Point
7. Direct Light Shield
8. Indirect Light Shield
9. Earpiece
10. Trailing Edge of Indirect Light Shield
11. Corrective Lens Frame
12. Corrective Lens
13. Tubular Frame
14. Forward Reflector
15. Aft Reflector
16. Leading Edge of Upper Reflector Frame

Page 7, entire section titled, "DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION" replace with the following new paragraphs,

Figure 1 depicts the basic invention of Claim 1; a low vision device with reflective surfaces that direct incident light from a source object to the periphery of one's eye. The Frame (1) is similar to a conventional eyeglass frame. The openings of the frame are the areas that the eyeglass lenses would typically occupy. In this invention, the typical eyeglass lenses are removed from the openings. The Lower Reflector Assembly comprises one or two Lower Reflectors (2) mounted to the Lower Reflector Frame (3). Similarly, the Upper Reflector Assembly comprises one or two Upper [Lower] Reflectors (5) [(4)] mounted to an Upper Reflector Frame (4) [(5)]. The preferred method for attaching the reflectors to the reflector frames [frame] is by use of an adhesive. The upper and lower frames in the preferred embodiment are brazed, welded, or soldered to

the frame at the Reflector Assembly Mounting Points (6). This method of attachment creates a mass of malleable material at the Reflector Assembly Mounting Points (6) that may be forcibly bent in order to position and align the upper or lower reflector assemblies. The upper and lower reflector frames may alternatively comprise a frame around the perimeter of the reflectors. The lower reflecting element may comprise a single unified reflecting surface mounted to a lower reflector frame to ensure the coplanar relationship of the left and right reflecting surfaces. In the preferred embodiment, the reflector assembly mounting points are located along the sides of the reflector frames so that the reflector assemblies may be located within the frame opening and closer to the user's eyes. In this manner, the reflector assemblies will not protrude an excessive distance away from the user's face.

¶ In the preferred embodiment, incident light from the source object is reflected off of the upper reflecting element toward the lower reflecting element. The incident light then reflects off of the lower reflecting element to the bottom periphery of the eye. This orientation allows for the single unified design of the lower reflecting element in a small space and without significant protrusion of the device [away] from the individual's [individuals] face. The preferred embodiments of the upper and lower reflecting elements may be conventional flat mirrors, mirrored polycarbonate, or highly polished metal.

Figure 2 depicts the device of Claim 5, a low vision device described in Claim 1 with the added feature of a shield to prevent light from entering the eye from sources other than the source object and thereby diminishing the visual clarity of the source object. The Indirect Light Shield (8) may be manufactured of metal, plastic, cloth, or other materials. This shield attaches to the frame at the points shown. The preferred embodiment comprises a rigid shield including fabrications at its edge that may be attached to the earpiece (9) or top edge of the frame (1). The trailing edge of the shield (10) is contoured to fit the typical profile of an individual's forehead. The trailing edge interface may include a pliable material for the purpose of increased comfort.

Figures 3A and 3B show the addition of a Corrective Lens Frame (11) that is pivotally mounted to the Leading Edge of Upper Reflector Frame (16) [eyeglass frame]. As depicted, two Corrective Lenses (12) are mounted to the corrective lens frame. The

corrective lens frame may be pivoted downward when in use or upward when not in use. The corrective lens frame may be attached in other orientations. When in use, the incident light is directed through the corrective lens to the first reflective element and then reflected to the second reflective element and subsequently, to the optically responsive portion of [or] each eye.

Incident light from the source object directly entering the eye by passing between the upper and lower reflecting elements is quite disruptive to the image perceived by the user. Figure 1 shows two Direct Light Shields (7) attached to the leading edge of the lower reflector assembly. The preferred embodiment comprises a molded plastic shield glued to the nonreflective surface of the lower reflector assembly and protruding straight upward from the leading edge of said reflecting element. However, this shield may comprise metal or other materials affixed in other ways to either reflecting element or to the frame.

Figure 4 depicts a device comprising a Forward Reflector (14) and an Aft Reflector (15) [(13)] affixed to the interior of a Tubular Frame (13) [(12)] in such a way that the incident light of the source object reflects off of the forward reflecting element to the aft reflecting element. The incident light then reflects off of the aft reflecting element to the periphery of the eye. The preferred embodiment comprises a plastic cylindrical frame with each reflecting element cut to fit into said tube in a particular orientation and glued into position in said tubular frame. However, the tubular frame may comprise any number of shapes.

Although the description above contains many specificities, these should not be construed as limiting the scope of the invention but as merely providing illustrations of some of the presently preferred embodiments of this invention. Thus, scope of the invention should be determined by the appended claims and their legal equivalents, rather than by the examples given.